DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 403 504 CG 025 628

AUTHOR Johnson, Katherine I.
TITLE The Impact of External Resources on Conflict and Violence in Dating Relationships.
PUB DATE Nov 92
NOTE 28p.; Paper presented at the Conference of the National Council on Family Relations (54th, Orlando, FL, November 5-10, 1992).
PUB TYPE Speeches/Conference Papers (150) -- Reports - Research/Technical (143)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS College Students; *Conflict; *Dating (Social); Employment Level; General Education; Higher Education; Human Relations; *Interpersonal Relationship; Parent Background; *Resources; *Social Exchange Theory; Social Life; Socioeconomic Status; *Violence

ABSTRACT

Eighty-six college-aged, heterosexual couples completed questionnaires and subsequently were interviewed separately in order to test the hypothesis derived from social exchange theory that higher levels of conflict or violence will be reported in dating relationships in which one partner has fewer external resources. External resources were identified as the dating partners' education and employment status and their parents' education, income, and socio-economic status. Approximately 51% of respondents acknowledged the existence of violence in their present relationships. The external resources that appear to be most significant for men are the employment status of each partner and their own parents' educational status. Conflict is also high when both partners are employed, suggesting that other resources such as "time spent together" are low. The lowest level of conflict reported by men is found when they are employed and their partners are not, while the second lowest levels are found when women are employed and men are not. General conflict experienced by women is slightly lower in each category. They do, however, follow the same pattern as men. Although there is no support for the hypothesis that there are higher levels of conflict in dating relationships for either men or women in which both partners have low family incomes, the men's parents' education appears to be significant for men and women. No hypotheses were supported for the relationship between resources and the use of violence by men against women. Nor does there appear to be a significant relationship between the employment status of the respondents, the educational status of the respondents' parents or the socio-economic status of the parents and the use of violence by women against men. However, there is a significant two-way interaction between income and the degree of violence used by women against men. Women use violence in relationships where there is an imbalance in the total family income; first when the man's income is high and the woman's is low, and second, when the man's income is low and the woman's is high. The degree to which women use violence against men is lowest when both partners have high family incomes and next lowest when both partners have low family income. Contains 12 references. (MSF)

ED 403 504

The Impact of External Resources on Conflict and Violence in Dating Relationships

National Council on Family Relations
54th Annual Conference
Orlando, Florida
November 5-10, 1992

Katherine I. Johnson, Ph.D
Sociology Department
Social Sciences Division
Niagara County Community College
Sanborn, New York 14132

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
• K. Johnson

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

CG025628

Abstract: Hypotheses derived from social exchange theory; higher levels of conflict/violence will be reported in dating relationships in which at least one has few 'objective' resources (employment status, family income and parents education, ses) were tested with eighty-six dating couples. Conflict is calculated using six items measuring quarreling in the relationship. Physical violence is measured using the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS). Two way analysis of variance was used. Conflict is high when both partners are employed. This suggests that when both partners are employed other resources, like "time spent together" are low. When the men's parents 's educational status is low both partners report higher levels of conflict. Women report higher levels of conflict when their partner's SES is low. Women use more violence against men when there is an imbalance in their total family income, first when the men's income is higher and secondly when the men's income is lower.

The Impact of External Resources on Conflict and Violence in Dating Relationships. Katherine I. Johnson, Social Sciences Division, Niagara County Community College, Sanborn, NY 14132.

This study was conducted to examine structural conditions characteristic of dating relationships in which physical violence occurs. "Dating" refers to couples who may be casually going out through more serious relationships, such as being engaged; but not living together. Physical violence refers to an "act carried out with the intention or perceived intention of causing physical pain or injury to another person," (Gelles and Cornell, 1985, pg. 22).

Two problems are associated with research in the area of dating violence. First, there are few theoretical explanations of dating violence. Secondly, individuals, not couples are the unit of analysis for most of the published studies on dating violence. Social exchange theory, providing a basis for understanding relationship processes, has strong explanatory power only marginally utilized in the area of family violence (Gelles, 1982) and dating violence (Makepeace, 1989). Young people are taught about romance and romantic love from their earliest years. How persons "feel" about each other takes priority over other issues as it is generally the primary consideration in choosing a mate. Dating is a form of mate selection that typically involves the least commitment between couples. Since many young adults are ultimately seeking marriage partners, dating often results in more serious commitments. Following a social exchange framework, Lott (1987) hypothesized

that people learn to like one another if they experience positive outcomes or pleasure when they are together. However, when romantic attraction evolves into both strong positive and strong negative feelings held by at least one party, the relationship may become characterized by ambivalence and conflict, which may erupt into violence.

Within any given relationship there are continuous exchanges, usually based on the norm of reciprocity (Nisbet and Perrin, 1977). The proposition that "persons who receive less than they feel they deserve feel angry," (Nye, 1979, pg. 7.) suggests that persons may become angry as a consequence of unequal resources within the relationship. Thus they might experience conflict which may lead to violence.

Kalmuss and Straus (1990) examined the relationship between economic resources and violence in marriage. They refer to resources that are economic in nature as "objective" resources. "Objective dependency" refers to conditions that bind women to marriage such as economic conditions and the presence of children. Women in their study reported less serious violence when their objective dependency on the relationship was lower. While dating partners do not experience the same type of economic dependency, the resources Kalmuss and Straus discuss might parallel those examined here for dating partners; their own employment status, and their parents education, income and socio-economic status (combined parents education and income). The findings of Kalmuss and Straus may be interpreted to suggest that

for dating couples, partners who have family "objective" resources are protected from violence.

Utilizing social exchange theory, the hypotheses that conflict and violence will increase when at least one partner's external resources are low, are tested. The resources are the dating partners education and employment status, and their parents education, income and socio-economic status.

Methodology

Eighty-six heterosexual dating couples over 18 years old with at least one partner under 25 years old were surveyed in 1989. The sample is a convenient one of mainly college students who attended school in the Western New York area, particularly the State University of New York at Buffalo. The main reason for using a convenient sample is that I am interested in understanding dating violence within a theoretical framework rather than in establishing incidence or prevalence. Without our mentioning physical violence, potential respondents were told that I was interested in understanding dating relationships, and basically how dating couples "get along," and that both partners needed to participate.

I distributed forms for the students to fill in with their names and phone numbers if they thought they were interested in participating. This was followed up with a telephone call whereby appointments were made with those couples willing to participate.

Power analysis was utilized to help determine an appropriate sample size. The two comparison groups are those couples who do not acknowledge violence in their relationship and those couples who do. A sample size between 80 and 90 couples was considered acceptable; 86 were obtained, approximately one-half fall into each dependent variable group.

The survey instrument consists of a twenty page questionnaire and a seven page interview schedule; one each for the male and the female. Dating partners completed the questionnaire and were interviewed separately. All information was kept confidential for each participant. The couples had been dating for less than one month through 6.4 years (mean = 1.6 years). Most respondents were only dating the partner they participated in the survey with (88.4 percent of the men and 91.9 percent of the women); most said they had discussed marriage with their partner's but had made no plans (64.0 percent of the men and 47.7 percent of the women).

Only one male had less than a high school education at the time of the interview and he was graduating at the end of the school year. His dating partner was a freshman in college. The education levels of both partners were similar in most cases with a mean education of 13.85 years for men and 13.42 years for women. We would expect that overall men are slightly more educated in intimate relationships than women are. Because we recruited on college campuses, this difference is not likely to

be as pronounced as it might be if recruitment took place in the general population.

Questions regarding the dependent variable, physical violence in the present dating relationship, were asked during the interview. This allowed the interviewer to get a feel for the relationship, to probe further if necessary, and to immediately compare each partner's responses. Confidentiality was reassured during the interview process.

Originally I expected that 20-30 percent of the sample would include couples who had experienced some sort of violence in their relationships. In large part due to reports from both partners, this research identified 44 of the 86 couples, 51.2 percent, as acknowledging the use of physical violence in their present relationships. (Table 1) Separately 39.5 percent of the males and 37.2 percent of the females acknowledged that some sort of violence occurred in their present relationship. (Table 2) When examining the figures individually for male and female reports, they more closely approximate the mean figure of 31.2 percent calculated by Sugarman and Hotaling (1989) for studies conducted after 1985. Perhaps if other studies utilized both partners they, too, would find higher percentages of violence manifested. Overall, men admitted that violence occurs more often than women did. Both partners also agree that the woman is more likely to use violence against the man, than the man is against the woman. The percentages continue to be similar for reciprocal violence; that both partners use violence in the relationship.

Measurement

Conflict is calculated using six items measuring quarrelling in the relationship (Glazer-Malbin, 1975). Each item has a potential score of 1 (strongly disagree) through 4 (strongly agree) indicating whether the statement describes how the respondent feels about the relationship; i.s. "Hardly a week goes by without some kind of quarrel between my dating partner and me." Higher scores are associated with higher levels of conflict. The mean level of general conflict reported is higher for men, 9.55 (reliability .7833), than it is for women, 8.92 (reliability .7399).

Physical violence is measured with the Conflict Tactics Scale (Straus, 1979). Respondents were asked how often they used each of the following tactics toward their partners, and how often their partners used these tactics toward them; 1. threw something at partner, 2. pushed, grabbed or shoved partner, 3. slapped or hit partner, 4. kicked or bit partner, 5. hit partner with something, 6. beat up partner, 7. threatened partner with a knife or a gun, 8. used a knife or a gun on partner.

Women from this sample were more likely to use violence than men were, and were also more likely to use the more severe forms of violence. These scales were combined for both partners' reports in order to create one measure for the frequency with which violence is used by each partner; the frequency with which women inflict violence against men (reliability .8674) and the frequency with which men inflict violence against women

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

(reliability .4047). (Tables 3 and 4) A value of zero indicates no violence. Chi square test of significance shows that women use violence against men significantly more often than men use violence against women (likelihood ratio 38.53, 4 df, $p = .00$). The low reliability value of .4047 for the frequency with which men inflict violence against women could be an indication that the violence used by men against women in the current study may be under-reported (see Straus, 1990 for a comparison of reliability values).

The independent variable external influences include employment status of respondents, the total family income of respondents and the education of the respondent's parents.

Most of the males were working at least part-time (70.9 percent) as were most of the females (77.9 percent). Both educational and employment status are dichotomized for the data analysis. Educational status is dichotomized at the median (14 years for men and 13 years for women), and employment status is divided into 1) not employed at all and 2) employed and least part-time.

A measure of education was developed for the respondent's parents. The parent who had the highest level was included in this measure to indicate the overall educational background of the parents and provides some information about the respondent's socio-economic status. The mean education for the male's parent(s) is 14.79 (std dev 2.71), and for the female's parent(s)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

is 14.71 (std dev 2.49). They are coded as "low" 12 years or less, and "high" over 12 years.

The mean total family income for the men's families is between $30,000 and $39,000 (median income over $40,000). There is large variability among the men (std dev 9.88). For women the mean total family income is between $24,000 and $29,000 (median income over $40,000; std dev 1.95). Family income is divided at the median, $40,000, for data analysis; 1) Less than $40,000 and 2) Greater than or equal to $40,000.

A measure combining parental education and total family income was also developed to indicate higher or lower socio-economic status (SES) of the couples families of orientation. Income levels are coded from 1 - lowest income category- through 10 - highest income category. Education is coded in years. Income level is multiplied by the father's education for the SES measure. If the father's education is unavailable, mother's is used. Father's education is chosen as the major indicator because the status of the man is the predominantly recognized index of social status for this generation; that is the parents' generation. The ranges are from 14 to 200 for men (mean SES 127.20; std dev 38.27) and 12 to 200 for women (mean SES 121.94; std dev 40.10). The reliability of the men's SES is low (.2364), which may be due to the variability in their income levels. For women the reliability is higher, but still low (.4945). Because of low reliability for SES, we must view any analysis utilizing this variable with caution.

Analysis

Two way analyses of variance (ANOVA) were carried out to test the hypotheses that conflict and violence will increase when at least one partner's resources is low.

The data support the hypothesis that higher levels of conflict are reported by both partners where they are both unemployed, however, it is also high when both partners work (Tables 5 and 6). Men report the highest levels of conflict when both partners are not employed at all. (Table 5) We must remain cautious , however, since only seven couples fall into this category. Still, their mean conflict value is 12.14 when both partners are unemployed. The next highest level of conflict is experienced by men when both partners are employed (mean = 9.78). Lowest levels of conflict are reported by men when they are employed and their partners are not (mean = 8.08), while the second lowest levels are found when women are employed and men are not (mean = 8.89). A significant two-way interaction exists between the employment status of the dating partners and the perceived level of general conflict reported by men (F ratio = 9.88, p = .002).

General conflict experienced by women is slightly lower in each category. (Table 6) They do, however, follow the same pattern as men do. Their highest levels of conflict are experienced when both partners are unemployed (mean = 11.29), their lowest levels are reported when men work and the women do not (mean = 8.00), and their second highest level of conflict

occurs when both partners are working (mean = 8.92). The main effects for conflict perceived by women are not significant. Like the results for men, however, there is a significant two-way interaction between the employment status of partners and the women's reports of conflict (F ratio = 6.24, p = .014).

It seems that for both groups, when both partners are not employed, dissention is highest. Resources are low when both partners do not work, which may lead to conflict. Dissention is also high when both partners are employed. In this case other resources may be low, such as the time they spend together; or other factors may be operating, which may also lead to conflict.

Although there is not support for the hypotheses that there are higher levels of conflict in dating relationships for either men or women in which both partners have low family incomes, the men's parents' education appears to be significant for men and women. The main effects are significant for men in relation to their parents' education and conflict in the relationship. (Table 7) Men whose parents have a high school education or less have a mean conflict value of 10.48, while men whose parents have a greater than high school education have a mean conflict value of 9.17 (F = 4.84, p = .03).

The main effects are also significant for the woman's perception of conflict and her partner's parents' education. (Table 8) Like the men, women perceive higher levels of conflict when her partner's parents' educational status is low, (mean = 9.96), than when her partner's parents' educational status is

high (mean = 8.48; F = 7.82, p = .01). It appears that the higher educational level of the man's parents, the lower the level of conflict that both partners will report. The educational status of the man's parents has a significant effect on the perception of conflict in the relationship for both partners, while the educational status of the woman's parents does not.

The hypotheses were tested that men and women will report higher levels of conflict in relationships in which both partners' socio-economic status is low. This does not appear to be the case for males; and only the main effects of the males SES is significant for females (Table 9) Women report lower levels of conflict in relationships where the male status is high (F ratio = 8.10, p = .006).

No hypotheses were supported for the relationship between resources and the use of violence by men against women. Nor does there appear to be a significant relationship between the employment status of the respondents, the educational status of the respondents' parents or the socio-economic status of the parents and the use of violence by women against men. However, there is a significant two-way interaction between income and the degree of violence used by women against men (F = 4.51, p = .04). (Table 10) Women are most likely to use violence against men when there is an imbalance in family income; first when the man's family income is high and the woman's is low (mean = 2.93), and secondly when the man's family income is low, and the woman's is

high (mean = 2.33) The degree to which women use violence against men is lowest when both partners have high family incomes (mean 1.15), and next lowest when both partners have low family incomes (mean = 1.38).

Conclusions

The external resources that appear to be most significant for men is the employment status of each partner, and their own parents educational status. Conflict is highest when both partners are unemployed. However, it is also high when both partners are employed. Women follow the same pattern with respect to employment status. We would expect that unemployment indicates a major resource, money, is unavailable, which is likely to cause stress, and result in higher levels of conflict. This finding is not surprising. However, we would also expect higher levels of conflict to be associated with an employment imbalance between the couple rather than when both partners are working. This result indicates that access to other resources may be limited when both partners work, such as "time spent together." Since this sample consists mainly of college students, it is not unreasonable to assume that when employed, the dating partners spend a fair amount of time apart.

Men also experience higher levels of conflict when their own parents educational status is low, rather than when there is an imbalance between both sets of parents. When men's parents' educational and socio-economic status are low, women report higher levels of conflict. In both cases the level of conflict

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

is highest when the men's status is lower, perhaps an indication that there are more problems when the traditional boundaries are crossed; particularly when men date women whose family status is higher than their own. One or more of the following factors may be operating. First, following social exchange theory, the males may perceive that they deserve more than their parent's low status, thus thinking they are getting less than they feel they deserve, and feel angry, especially when their partner's parents' status is higher. Secondly, women may feel they deserve more than their partners lower family status, again, perceiving they are not getting what they deserve in terms of a partner, and feel angry. Finally, women or men may be responding to their partners perception of what their partners think they deserve. The conflict measure reflects conflict in general, not who is most likely to create conflict.

Women use more violence in relationships where there is an imbalance in the total family income; first when the men's income is high and their's is low, and second, when the men's income is low and their's is high. Once again this may indicate that either because they want more from their partners when their own status is high, or feel they deserve more when their own status is low, they are dissatisfied in the relationship.

Many studies have ignored these resources. Parental education does not appear to be taken into consideration at all. Family income has been researched as a risk marker for dating violence. Some results indicate that lower income, or an

imbalance of income, is associated with higher levels of violence (Lane and Gwartney-Gibbs, 1985; Makepeace, 1987; Plass and Gessner, 1983). Interestingly victims have been associated with higher income levels, and offenders have been associated with lower income levels.

With the exception of employment status, the results from this research suggest that women and men are likely to have higher levels of conflict, and women are more likely to be physically aggressive toward men when their statuses are "different." This is often the case when the women's status is higher than the men's; and the women, not the men, are often responding with higher levels of conflict and violence. Clearly these types of resources need to be examined further and more extensively in relation to conflict and violence during dating.

Table 1

Percentage of All Dating Couples Who Acknowledge that Violence Has or Has Not Occurred

Of All Dating Couples, Violence Is:	
Not Acknowledged By Either Partner	Acknowledged By At Least One Partner
48.8%	51.2%
N=44 couples	N=42 couples*

* At least one dating partner in 42 of the couples acknowledged that some form of violence had occurred in their dating relationship.

Table 2

Percentage of Men and Women Who Acknowledge that Violence Was Used in Their Relationship By the Male Partner Only, By the Female Partner Only, or By Both Partners

Violence Used By:	Violence in the relationship Acknowledged by: Males	Females
Male Only	3.5%	1.2%
Female Only	19.8	20.9
Both Partners	16.3	15.1
Total	39.6	37.2
	N=34**	N=32**

**34 of the men and 32 of the women reported that violence occurred in their relationships.

Table 3

The Frequency With Which Women Inflict Violence Against Men According to the Couple Index

The Frequency With Which Women Inflict Violence Against Men		According to: The Couple Index
Never	0	53.3
Rarely	1	18.6
	2	4.7
	3	5.8
	4	3.5
	5	4.7
	6	3.5
	7	2.3
	8	1.2
	10	1.2
	12	1.2
	13	1.2
		100.2*

	N=86
Mean	1.70
Std Dev	2.79
Reliability	.8674

*Error Due to Rounding

Table 4

The Frequency With Which Men Inflict Violence Against Women According to the Couple Index

The Frequency With Which Men Inflict Violence Against Women		According to: The Couple Index
Never	0	77.9%
Rarely	1	14.0
	2	5.8
	4	2.3
		100.0
		N=86
	Mean	0.33
	Std Dev	0.69
	Reliability	.4037

Table 5

TWO WAY ANOVA

Male's Perception of Conflict in the Relationship
by the Employment Status of Men and Women

Employment Status of:				
		Women		
		Employed	Not Employed	
Men	Employed	9.78 (49)	8.08 (12)	9.44 (61)
	Not Employed	8.89 (18)	12.14 (7)	9.80 (25)
		9.54 (67)	9.58 (19)	9.55 (86)

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F Ratio	
Main Effects	2.26	2	1.13	.14	N.S.
Male Employment	2.40	1	2.24	.27	N.S.
Female Employment	.00	1	.00	.00	N.S
2-Way Interactions MEMP FEMP	80.97	1	80.97	9.88	**
Explained	83.23	3	27.74	3.38	**
Residual	672.08	82	8.19		
Total	755.31	85	8.89		

Sign: *** $\leq$ .001
** $\leq$ .01
* $\leq$ .05
N.S. Not Significant

Table 6

TWO WAY ANOVA

Female's Perception of Conflict in the Relationship by the Employment Status of Men and Women

Employment Status of:				
		Women		
		Employed	Not Employed	
	Employed	8.92 (49)	8.00 (12)	8.74 (61)
Men				
	Not Employed	8.61 (18)	11.29 (7)	9.36 (25)
		8.84 (67)	9.21 (19)	8.92 (86)

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F Ratio	
Main Effects	8.33	2	4.16	.61	N.S.
Male Employment	6.25	1	6.25	.91	N.S.
Female Employment	1.46	1	1.46	.21	N.S.
2-Way Interactions MEMP FEMP	42.72	1	42.72	9.88	***
Explained	51.05	3	17.01	2.49	**
Residual	561.38	82	6.85		
Total	612.43	85	7.20		

Sign: *** $\leq$ .001
** $\leq$ .01
* $\leq$ .05
N.S. Not Significant

Table 7

TWO WAY ANOVA

Male's Perception of Conflict in the Relationship
by the Parents' Levels of Education

		Educational Status of: Women's Parents		
		LE 12 years	GT 12 years	
Men's Parents	LE 12 years	9.00 (9)	11.22 (18)	10.48 (27)
	GT 12 years	8.89 (9)	9.22 (49)	9.17 (49)
		8.94 (18)	8.94 (67)	9.59 (85)

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F Ratio	
Main Effects	50.12	2	25.06	2.98	*
Male Parents Ed	40.66	1	40.66	4.84	*
Female Parents Ed	18.55	1	18.55	2.21	N.S.
2-Way Interactions MPED FPED	11.94	1	11.94	1.42	N.S.
Explained	62.06	3	20.69	2.49	N.S.
Residual	680.53	81	8.40		
Total	742.59	84	8.84		

Sign: *** $\leq$ .001
** $\leq$ .01
* $\leq$ .05
N.S. Not Significant

Table 8

TWO WAY ANOVA

Female's Perception of Conflict in the Relationship by the Parents' Levels of Education

		Educational Status of: Women's Parents		
		LE 12 years	GT 12 years	
Men's Parents	LE 12 years	8.89 (9)	10.50 (18)	9.96 (27)
	GT 12 years	7.56 (9)	8.65 (49)	8.48 (49)
		8.22 (18)	9.15 (67)	8.95 (85)

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F Ratio	
Main Effects	64.21	2	32.11	4.83	**
Male Parents Ed	52.02	1	52.02	7.82	**
Female Parents Ed	23.85	1	23.85	3.57	N.S.
2-Way Interactions MPED FPED	0.88	1	0.88	1.13	N.S.
Explained	65.10	3	21.70	3.63	*
Residual	538.71	81	6.65		
Total	603.81	84	1.19		

Sign: *** $\leq$ .001
** $\leq$ .01
* $\leq$ .05
N.S. Not Significant

Table 9

TWO WAY ANOVA

The Effect of Socio-economic Status on Female's Perception of Conflict in the Relationship

Socio-economic Status of:				
		Women		
		Low	High	
Men	Low	9.29 (22)	10.22 (18)	9.69 (42)
	High	8.00 (15)	8.26 (27)	8.17 (42)
		8.79 (39)	9.04 (45)	8.93 (84)

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F Ratio	
Main Effects	56.01	2	28.04	4.14	*
Men: SES	54.77	1	54.77	8.10	**
Women: SES	7.31	1	7.31	1.08	N.S.
2-Way Interactions MSES FSES	2.24	1	2.24	.33	N.S.
Explained	58.32	3	19.44	2.87	*
Residual	541.26	80	6.77		
Total	599.57	83	7.22		

Sign: *** $\leq$ .001
** $\leq$ .01
* $\leq$ .05
N.S. Not Significant

Table 10

TWO WAY ANOVA

The Frequency With Which Violence is Used by Women Against Men, by the Total Family Income for Men and Women

Total Family Income for:				
		Women		
		LE 40,000	GT 40,000	
Men	LE 40,000	1.38 (26)	2.33 (12)	1.68 (38)
	GT 40,000	2.93 (15)	1.15 (33)	1.71 (48)
		1.95 (41)	1.47 (45)	1.70 (86)

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F Ratio	
Main Effects	6.06	2	3.03	.40	N.S.
Men: Family Inc	1.02	1	1.02	.14	N.S.
Women: Family Inc	6.05	1	6.05	.80	N.S.
2-Way Interactions MINC FINC	34.08	1	34.08	4.51	*
Explained	40.14	3	13.38	1.78	N.S.
Residual	620.00	82	7.56		
Total	660.14	85	7.77		

Sign: *** $\leq$ .001
** $\leq$ .01
* $\leq$ .05
N.S. Not Significant

References

Gelles, R. (1982). "Applying Research on Family Violence to Clinical Practice." Journal of Marriage and the Family, 42, 19-30.

Gelles, R.J., & Cornell, C.P. (1985). Intimate Violence In Families. Beverly Hills, C.A.: Sage Publications Inc.

Glazer-Malbin, N. (1975). "Man and Woman: Interpersonal Relationships in the Marital Pair." in N. Glazer- Malbin, Old Family/New Family: Interpersonal Relationships. New York: Van Mostrand.

Kalmuss, D., & Straus, M.A. (1990). "Wives Marital Dependency and Wife Abuse." in M.A. Straus & R.J. Gelles (eds.), Physical Violence in American Families: Risk Factors and and Adaptations to Violence in 8,145 Families. New Brunswick, N.J.: Transactions Publishers, Inc.

Lane, K.E., & Gwartney-Gibbs, P.A. (1985). "Violence in the Context of Dating and Sex." Journal of Family Issues, 6 (1), 45-49.

Lott, B. (1987). Women's Lives: Themes and Variations in Gender Learning. Monterey, C.A.: Brooks/ Cole Publishing.

Makepeace, J.M. (1987). "Social Factors and Victim Offender Differences in Courtship Violence." Family Relations, 36 (1), 87-91.

_____. (1989). "Dating, Living Together, and Courtship Violence." in M.A. Pirog-Good and J.E. Stets (eds.), Violence in Dating Relationships: Emerging Social Issues. New York: Praeger Publishers.

Nisbet, R., & Perrin, R.G. (1977). The Social Bond. (2nd ed.). New York: Knopf, Alfred A., Inc.

Nye, F.I. (1979). "Choice, Exchange and the Family" in W.R. Burr, R. Hill, F.I. Nye & I.L. Reiss (eds.), Contemporary Theories About the Family. New York: The Free Press.

Pless, M.S. & Gessner, J.C. (1983). "Violence in Courtship Relations: A Southern Example." Free Inquiry Into Creative Sociology, 4, 198-202.

Straus, M.A. (1979). "Measuring Intrafamily Conflict and Violence: The Conflict Tactics (CT) Scales." Journal of Marriage and The Family, 41, (1), 75-88.